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scribed. Further particulars were requested of Dr. Moore, but no reply has been received.

Fish of this group, though seldom taken, are probably not uncommon in the waters about Florida, as several eggs with well developed embryos, and at least one larval example, have been taken in tow-nets by vessels of the Bureau of Fisheries.

W. W. WELSH,
U. S. Bureau of Fisheries.

NOTES ON THE RAYS OF CALIFORNIA

Raja inornata Jordan and Gilbert. As a supplement to Dr. Gilbert's¹ interesting account of the development of the spines forming the mediodorsal series in this species, it may be noted that this series of spines is uninterrupted in several postembryonic specimens from the San Francisco market, varying in total length from 145 to 265 mm. In other specimens of the same lot, 175 to 405 mm. long, the series is incomplete, a varying number of spines having become suppressed between the three (2 to 4) differentiated anterior spines and the front of the anterior pelvic lobe.

Raja binoculara Girard. The very young of this species have but a single anterior spine in the mediodorsal series.

A large specimen of *Raja binoculara* has been secured by the Scripps Institution for Biological Research at the southernmost record-station for the species—in about fifteen feet of water off the La Jolla Caves, southern California. The most southern previous record-stations are in San Luis, Obispo County.²

Raja montereyensis Gilbert.³ A male specimen of this recently named species, intermediate in size between the one described by Starks and the type, was caught by Mr. Percy Barnhart from the pier of the Scripps Institution for Biological Research, San Diego County, California. It agrees with the published

descriptions in details of coloration and outline, but differs in having a continuous row of rather coarse spines around the upper margin of the eye.

Heretofore the species has been known only from Monterey Bay.

Urobatis halleri (Cooper).¹ Rays doubtless of this species, colored much like the sand spit on which they were lying, were observed at the mouth of the estero at Goleta, California. This record slightly extends the known range of the species beyond Santa Barbara.

CARL L. HUBBS,

Ann Arbor, Mich.

¹ Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 48, 1915, p. 306.

² Hubbs, *Copeia*, No. 37, 1916, p. 87.

³ *Raja montereyensis* Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 48, 1915, p. 307, pl. 14, fig. 1; Starks, *Copeia*, No. 52, 1918, p. 2; Cal. Fish and Game, 4, 1918, p. 10, fig. 12.

⁴ *Urolophus halleri* Jordan and Evermann, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 47, Pt. 1, 1896, p. 80. *Urobatis halleri* Garman, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., 36, 1913, p. 403.

REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS COLLECTED IN NORTHERN MISSISSIP- PI IN 1919

A collection of amphibians and reptiles made in the vicinity of the University of Mississippi, LaFayette County, Mississippi, has recently been received by the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan. The specimens were taken at various times between March 3, 1919, and June, 1919, by Professor H. A. Dennee, who was at that time professor of Zoology in the University of Mississippi, with the assistance of others, principally Messrs. Robert and Calvin Brown. LaFayette County is in the northern part of the state.

LIST OF SPECIES

Ambystoma opacum (Gravenhorst), 2 specimens; *Plethodon glutinosus* (Green), ten specimens; *Eurycea guttolineata* (Holbrook), thirteen specimens; *Eurycea rubra rubra* (Sonnini), two specimens; *Bufo terrestris* Bonnaterre, one specimen; *Gastrophryne carolinensis* (Holbrook), one specimen; *Anolis caro-*